




Borough of Keighley.

Annual Report

on the work of the
Health Services

1936.



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Health Services

1936.

KEIGHLEY :

FEATHER BROS., HANOVER STREET.

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BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

Health Committee.

Chairman :

Councillor E. WHALLEY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor A. W. TACK.

Alderman M. CARROLL.

Councillor A. SMITH.

Councillor E. E. HOOPER.

Councillor W. SMITH, J.P.

Councillor D. RHODES, J.P.

Councillor J. W. WARDLE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Chairman, Councillor E. E. HOOPER; Vice-Chairman,
Councillor E. WHALLEY, J.P.; and Members of the
Health Committee, together with three Co-opted Members.

LADY HAGGAS, J.P.

Mrs. H. S. CLOUGH

Mrs. J. GROVES

} Co-opted Members.

Staff.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :
H. MAINWARING HOLT, Esq., T.D., M.B., B.S., (Lond.),
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Leeds).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School
Medical Officer :
Miss SARAH HARRIS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., (Belf.), D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :
Mr. WILLIAM RILEY, M.S.I.A.*†§

Director of Cleansing :
Mr. C. ROBINSON, M.Inst.P.C.

District Sanitary Inspectors :
Mr. BAILEY THORNTON, M.S.I.A.* Mr. BERT CLEAR, M.S.I.A.*
Mr. ROBERT CHADWICK, M.S.I.A.*†

Health Visitors :
Miss A. E. FLOCKTON. Miss S. C. WILSON.

Clerks :
Mr. LESLIE C. HODGKISS. Miss MARIE DAVY.
Mr. KENNETH WEATHERHEAD. Miss SUSAN HUMPHREYS.
Miss LYDIA M. TERRY. Mr. MAURICE FAWCETT.

Veterinary Surgeon (part time) :
H. M. HOLLAND, Esq., F.R.C.V.S.

*Certificate of the R.San.I. for Sanitary Inspectors and Meat Inspectors.

†Certificate of the R.San.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

§Certificate of the San. Inspectors Association late Examination Board.

‡Certificate of the R.San.I. for Sanitary Science.

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my seventh Annual Report on the work of the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1936.

The re-housing of working-class families from areas dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930, has again constituted one of the main activities of the Health Services. Four Clearance Areas were declared and the corresponding number of Orders confirmed. The 32 houses in the Beck Street Clearance Area, confirmed in the previous year, have been demolished. Although housing conditions of the working-classes in the Borough are materially improving, no policy has been set up for the accommodation of cases which have been discharged from Sanatoria. It would seem almost superfluous to emphasise the necessity for including in a municipal building programme provision for the accommodation of the tubercular. It is utterly hopeless, and thoroughly uneconomical, for time and money to be expended in the treatment of Tuberculosis, unless the Local Authority provides suitable housing accommodation for the after-care of these cases.

Under the provisions of the Housing Act 1935, an Overcrowding Survey was undertaken of all working-class houses throughout the Borough. 11,140 such houses were inspected and 337 found to be overcrowded.

The scheme of Disinfestation has progressed very satisfactorily and has been extended to the treatment of several privately-owned houses. No instance has been reported of infestation of any new house occupied by tenants from dwellings dealt with under the Five Year Programme.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department developed a crowning achievement in the opening of the Westgate Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The ceremony was performed on the 27th October, 1936, by Sir Robert Clough. The building has been so designed as to meet all modern requirements. During the

periods when the Clinic is not required for its normal uses, it is let to the Ministry of Health Divisional Officer for the purposes of medical examination in connection with cases treated under the National Health Insurance Acts. The rental accruing from this arrangement is of material assistance.

The Infant Mortality rate shows an improvement on the figure for the previous year. The attendance of expectant and nursing mothers has been very good and the work appears to be much appreciated. The Toddlers' Clinics, likewise, show an increase in the number of attendances, but it is necessary to draw attention to the bad condition of the teeth when school age is reached. In view of the enormous publicity which is given to the necessity of safeguarding the teeth, it is disappointing to find that on entering school only 55 children out of a possible 125 of the ages 3 to 5 years had all their teeth sound.

The birth-rate shows a slight increase. One mother died as a result of child-birth.

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of diphtheria, a disease from which no child need suffer. The scheme for immunisation against this disease has been continued throughout the year. Nevertheless, I do not feel satisfied that parents sufficiently appreciate the value of this form of prevention, and whilst approximately half of the school population is now protected against diphtheria, the other half is still at risk. Thus a serious epidemic is still within the range of possibility.

Trade throughout the town's principal industries has maintained a satisfactory standard. In certain trades there has been a marked shortage of skilled operatives, and as a consequence increased working hours have been general. In order to meet this difficulty, employers have imported a considerable amount of labour, particularly boys and girls, mostly from depressed areas. A large committee has been formed to deal with their after-care.

Classes for the unemployed have continued at both the Technical College and the School of Arts and Crafts.

The Girls' Club has continued useful work, although considerably hampered by the lack of accommodation.

The Public Abattoir has acquired a manure store, additional runners and ancillary equipment have been provided to meet the congestion which users were experiencing in the handling of meat carcasses. An up-to-date offal and blood cart has replaced the old wooden vehicles, which had become unserviceable.

The increasing volume of public legislation which the Department is required to implement, calls for serious consideration of the re-organisation of the Public Health Services. Requirements have been found so onerous that a good deal of the normal sanitary inspectorial work has been somewhat neglected. This matter will form the subject of a special report at a future date.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. HOLT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Lowfield House,
Town Hall Square,
Keighley.

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population, according to the Registrar's Estimate for 1936 is 39,480, which figure has been used, for statistical purposes in this report. The Area is 3,902 acres.

The estimated number of inhabited houses is 12,348. The rateable value is £260,273, and the sum represented by a Penny Rate, £990. The corresponding figures for 1935 were £258,261 and £980 respectively.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Labour Exchange for the following details in relation to the state of the town's industries.

Trade in the principal industries of the town has continued to be very good throughout the whole year, and although the weekly average figures for unemployment were Wholly Unemployed, 840 men and 121 women, and Temporarily Suspended, 389 men and 217 women, it has to be pointed out that the weekly average would have been far less had it not been for the effect of bad weather upon outdoor work, i.e. building and quarrying. This will be better understood when it is stated that for no less than four months of the year the weather was abnormal, and in one week alone the increase was no less than approximately 600. Engineering has had a remarkably busy year, as also has Worsted Spinning. There has been a marked shortage of skilled operatives in both industries, and as a consequence, increased working hours have been pretty general, especially in Worsted Spinning. Another indication of the state of this branch of the Textile Industry is the fact that there are some 700 more workers employed than in 1935.

Another feature which gives some indication of the improved state of trade was the almost entire absence during the year of extended holidays, which have been so prevalent since 1920. Other points indicating the marked improvement in trade have been reports by retail traders of greatly increased turnover, and not least, the fact that at Christmas time the number of additional temporary postmen normally required to deal with the Christmas postal rush had to be increased by 50%. One other feature worthy of mention

has been the decline in the number of daily workmen's tickets issued by transport companies, which means that a very considerable number of workpeople normally employed outside the town have been able to secure work in Keighley.

Wages have increased in several trades, whilst another, affecting the workers in the Worsted Industry, takes place on 1st January, 1937, and Building Trade Workers on 1st February, 1937.

In order to meet the acute shortage of labour, some 250 girls and 70 boys have been brought through from depressed areas for employment in the various mills and works. It should be explained that lodgings, which are inspected and have to reach a certain standard, are obtained for each juvenile, and that periodical visits are made at short intervals to ensure that these juveniles are happy and settled and that the lodgings are satisfactory. To help with the work, a large Committee formed from all social and religious denominations in the town, has been brought together to deal with the after-care work of these juveniles.

Several families have been brought into the town from depressed areas under the Government Family and Household Transference, and have settled happily.

Some 40 of the Unemployed men have been to the Government Instructional Centres at Langdale End (Scarborough) and Allerston (Thornton le Dale), and have derived great benefit from the twelve weeks' course.

Welfare work for the unemployed has continued throughout the year, although here again the improved state of trade has seen a considerable decrease in the numbers attending.

Classes for the Unemployed have continued at both the Technical College and School of Arts and Crafts.

The Girls' Club has continued its very useful work, although considerably hampered by lack of accommodation.

One feature worthy of notice during the year, was the opening by the Mayor of a new Employment Exchange in Russell Street, an up-to-date and hygienic building, possessing greatly improved facilities for dealing with the unemployed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—The total number of births registered was 530, of which 266 were males and 264 females. Of these, illegitimate births totalled 22, of which 7 were males and 15 females. The birth rate is 13.4, compared with 13.1, 13.9 and 13.2 in the previous three successive years. The illegitimate birth rate, which is recorded as a percentage of the total births, works out at 4.15. Still-births totalled 24, as against 21 for the year 1935.

Deaths.—The death rate for the year is 14.3, compared with 14.5 for 1935. The death rate for 1934 and 1933 was 13.4 and 14.9 respectively.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

With the increasing importance of street accidents as a cause of death amongst the general population, I include a reference here. There were five fatal road accidents occurring within the Borough, the corresponding figure for 1935 being three, and three for 1934.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying under one year of age is 40, as compared with 41, 36 and 32 for the last three successive years, the infant mortality rate being 75.4 per 1,000 births registered, the rates for the last three successive years were 79.5, 63.9 and 58.1.

The number of births and deaths occurring in homes and institutions in the town is: births 215 or 40.5%, deaths 205 or 36.1% of the total registered.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of women in the Borough dying directly as a result of childbirth was 1, corresponding to a rate of 1.8 per 1,000 births, as compared with 5 during the year 1935 and 1 during the year 1934.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

40 or 7.05% of the total deaths were certified by the Coroner. There was 1 uncertified death; this figure representing 0.17% of the total deaths registered.

For the past three years, 1933, 1934 and 1935, the natural increase or decrease per 1,000 population was minus 1.7, plus .5, and minus 1.0. This year shows a decrease of minus .9.

The amount of poor relief administered totalled £17,500, as against £18,589 for the year 1935, showing a decrease of £1,089. This very marked decrease can be attributed to the improved state of trade.

Year	Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Natural Increase or Decrease per 1000 of Pop.
1926	41430	13.3	12.4	+ .9
1927	41550	11.7	13.6	— 1.9
1928	41750	11.5	13.0	— 1.5
1929	40460	12.8	15.8	— 3.0
1930	40460	13.3	11.9	+ 1.4
1931	40890	13.8	13.5	+ .3
1932	40441	12.9	14.1	— 1.2
1933	40110	13.2	14.9	— 1.7
1934	40350	13.9	13.4	+ .5
1935	40350	13.3	14.3	— 1.0
1936	40000	13.4	14.3	— .9

CAUSES OF, AGES AT, AND WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1936 (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT).

Inquests - 40 Uncertified - 1				No. of Deaths 1936			Under 1 yr.	1 & und. 2 yrs.	2 & und. 5 yrs.	5 & und. 15 yrs.	15 & und. 25 yrs.	25 & und. 45 yrs.	45 & und. 65 yrs.	65 and upwards.	Central.	East.	N.-East.	N.-West.	South.	West.	Deaths in Institu- tions.	
																					Residents.	Non- Residents.
Diseases.				M.	F.	Ttl.																
1	Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	1	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
7	Influenza	...	...	...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
8	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
10	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	13	7	20	—	—	—	4	7	6	3	—	1	1	6	1	1	8
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	39	45	84	—	—	—	—	1	40	43	1	9	7	15	10	8	21
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	7	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	2	—	1	1	—	1	6
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	38	38	76	1	—	—	1	7	21	46	1	9	10	12	8	3	22
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	75	108	183	—	—	—	1	1	13	43	15	16	22	20	22	17	49
17	Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	16	11	27	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	—	2	5	5	7	2	5
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	24	9	33	1	—	—	—	1	12	19	3	3	5	2	7	5	5
19	Pneumonia (All Forms)	...	...	...	23	21	44	7	2	1	5	9	12	7	1	5	1	7	7	2	14
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	7	5	12	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	1	—	—	2	—	3	1
22	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	25	6	31	—	—	—	1	1	10	19	1	1	2	3	5	3	12
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation and Premature Birth	...	...	...	20	14	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	3	3	15
29	Suicide	...	...	...	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
30	Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	19	10	29	—	—	—	2	3	6	12	1	2	1	1	1	—	13
31	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	26	24	50	3	—	—	2	4	6	16	19	2	3	7	4	3	17
32	Causes ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	2
Totals				...	353	320	673	48	4	4	10	19	61	189	338	30	54	69	80	76	53	205
																						106

**CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT AGES UNDER 1 YEAR.
(RESIDENTS).**

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total under 1 year.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation, etc.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	15	3	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other causes	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
Total ...	22	4	2	—	28	1	2	5	4	40

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

1.—HOSPITALS PROVIDED IN THE BOROUGH.

There are two hospitals within the Borough area, the Keighley and District Victoria Hospital, a voluntary institution, and the County Hospital, under the control of the West Riding County Council. The Victoria Hospital does not admit maternity cases, other than those in which complications have arisen. The County Hospital provides 14 maternity beds. It does not make any provision for private patients other than maternity cases, for which 9 beds are available. Both hospitals are staffed by general practitioners.

Fever Hospitals.—The Keighley Corporation is a constituent member of the Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital Board, and accommodation is reserved for infectious diseases at its hospital at Morton Banks. During the year, the following cases were admitted to the hospital from the Borough:—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	57
Diphtheria	...	...	.....	...	97
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1
Total					167

The hospital is available for the admission of the following diseases:—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas, and, when recommended by the Sanitary Authority concerned, Influenza, Pneumonia and Measles.

Smallpox Hospitals.—Three hospitals are available under the jurisdiction of the Joint Hospital Board; no case occurred during the year.

Tuberculosis Sanatoria.—The treatment of cases of Tuberculosis comes within the purview of the West Riding County Council and any cases are disposed of through the Regional Tuberculosis Officer at the County Tuberculosis Dispensary, Skipton Road, Keighley.

Maternity Hospitals.—The Corporation does not maintain a Maternity Hospital. Cases of this nature are sent to the County Hospital. During the year 238 confinements took place in this hospital among patients admitted from within the Union Area.

Children's Hospitals. There is no special hospital for children. Cases requiring treatment are admitted to the Victoria Hospital or the County Hospital, according to circumstances.

2.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For infectious cases, two motor ambulances are maintained by the Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital for use within the area served. For non-infectious cases, two motor ambulances are maintained at the Fire Station and are available free for accidents, otherwise a charge is made according to mileage, which charge may be remitted at the discretion of the Health Committee.

3.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.—There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics serving the Borough, at which consultation and treatment may be obtained (see later). There are no Day Nurseries, but Nursery Schools have been established at various schools throughout the Borough. (See Annual Report of School Medical Officer). Arrangements are in operation whereby cases for whom the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee assumes responsibility may be treated at the School Clinic. The extent of treatment at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres is limited to simple measures and includes such cases as need only be seen once a week.

School Clinic.—See Annual Report of School Medical Officer.

Dental Clinic.—A complete Dental Service is now provided by the Education Committee under the immediate supervision of the School Dental Surgeon. By arrangement between the Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee this

clinic undertakes prosthetic dental treatment for expectant mothers. The financial circumstances of all applicants for treatment are duly investigated by the Dental Sub-Committee and contributions fixed accordingly. The contributions are collected at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Orthopædic Clinic.—A specialist surgeon visits the School Clinic at three monthly intervals for the examination of orthopædic cases both of school and under school age. On his recommendation they are either treated locally or admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, for surgical treatment.

An orthopædic after-car clinic has been developed where corrective exercises for postural defects are carried out and exercises specially prescribed for cases which have received treatment at the hands of the visiting Orthopædic Surgeon. The clinic is well equipped and the after-care is carried out under the supervision of a specially qualified lady, who is also supervisor of Physical Education under the Education Committee. Her work in this connection is voluntary.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinic.—Cases of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are provided for by the West Riding County Council and full details are presented in the annual report of the County Medical Officer. A Tuberculosis Clinic and a Venereal Diseases Clinic under County administration operate in the Borough.

4.—PROFESSIONAL NURSING.

There are no professional nurses maintained by the Authority for general or infectious diseases. The Keighley and District Nursing Association, however, carry out excellent work, independent of municipal control, and maintain two district nurses, who minister on voluntary lines to the nursing needs of the Borough. This Association works in co-operation with the local health services and their Nurses are always available for cases of Pneumonia. The Local Authority maintains two School Nurses under the jurisdiction of the Education Committee and two Health Visitors, who are servants of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

5.—MIDWIVES

The West Riding County Council is the local supervising authority under the Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1918.

6.—LABORATORY WORK.

Arrangements are in operation with the Borough of Halifax Laboratory, whereby the Town's water supply is periodically examined bacteriologically. 46 samples have been examined, and in every case the quality of the filtered and treated water has been completely satisfactory.

The majority of the bacteriological work is carried out by the County Bacteriologist, County Hall, Wakefield, who also examines material taken from cases of infectious diseases where diagnostic confirmation is desired. Milk Samples are similarly examined by the County Bacteriologist (see report on sanitation). The following pathological samples were sent to the County Laboratory from the Borough of Keighley (including Institutions) during the year 1936.

Keighley General Practitioners.

Widal	Sputa	Diphtheria	Ringworm	Urines and Faeces for Typhoid	Urine for T.B. and General Examination	Milk		Water	Miscellaneous
						Tubercle Bacilli	Bacterial Content		
5	80	212	5	2	1	—	—	—	32

KEIGHLEY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

—	—	414	20	—	—	225	235	13	6
---	---	-----	----	---	---	-----	-----	----	---

KEIGHLEY COUNTY HOSPITAL.

—	11	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	4
---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

KEIGHLEY VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

1	16	20	2	1	38	—	—	—	38
---	----	----	---	---	----	---	---	---	----

Bacteriological Outfits specially designed for the collection of pathological material are available, on application at the Offices of the Medical Officer of Health. Messrs. Sneed's, Chemists, Keighley, are authorised to keep on hand a fresh supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin and T.A.F. prophylactic for the use of medical men, who may be supplied at the expense of the Local Authority; this service has been greatly appreciated, and utilised to the benefit of the town.

Chemical examinations are conducted by the County Analyst under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act (see report on sanitation).

REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

201 visits made to premises—approximately 50 each quarter. Total of dairy cattle examined—2,198; (1,971 giving milk, 227 dry). Bulk samples taken by the Sanitary Inspector have been returned in two instances as containing tubercle bacilli; each report has been investigated, with negative result.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Out of 2,198 dairy cows examined, 5 were condemned for slaughter, as follows:—

1 suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

4 suffering from tuberculosis with chronic cough.

Samples of milk, pus and sputum taken for microscopical examination—18, i.e. Milk 2, Sputum 5, Other Organisms 11 (4 positive, 14 negative).

Diseases of Animals Act and Orders

(Excluding Tuberculosis Order).

Suspected Anthrax—microscopical examination of blood—2 which were negative.

Other Diseases which might Contaminate the Milk Supply.

Non-tuberculous udder diseases—11.

GRADE "A" PREMISES. 14 quarterly examinations.

General health of Cattle—Good.

H. M. HOLLAND,
F.R.C.V.S.

7.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A detailed list of the Staff appears on page 294 of this Report.

8.—LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

Local Acts and Orders, and General Adoptive Acts.

- (a) The Local Acts containing provisions for the better Sanitary Administration of the Borough include:—

Keighley Improvement Act, 1824—(Powers to abate and prevent Nuisances).

Keighley Waterworks Improvement Act, 1867—(Powers to prevent rivers' pollution, etc.)

Keighley Waterworks Extension and Improvement Act, 1869—(Powers to establish slaughterhouses, etc.).

Keighley Corporation Act, 1891—(Powers to require lists of customers from dairies, laundries, etc., for the removal of rubbish, dust from factories, provision of urinals, etc.).

Keighley Corporation Act, 1898—(Powers to require water closets, conversion of pail closets and prevention of nuisances, etc.).

Keighley Corporation Act, 1908—(Powers re drains, manufacture of ice cream, etc.).

Keighley Corporation Act, 1912—(Powers re construction of waterworks, sewers, etc.).

- (b) Adoptive Acts and Local Orders.

The Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1847.

Burial Act, 1853 (By the Keighley Corporation Act, 1898, the powers of the Baths and Wash-houses Commissioners and of the Burial Board were transferred to the Corporation).

Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—

Part 2—Sections 16, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 32 and 33.

Part 3—Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 45, 47, 50 and 51.

Part 4—Sections 52 to 66 and 68.

Part 5.

Public Health Acts, 1925—Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Orders under the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1913.

(c) Bye-Laws with respect to:—

Common Lodging Houses; Houses-let-in-lodgings; Underground Sleeping Rooms; Nuisances; Water Supply; Public Slaughterhouses; Offensive Trades; Tents, Vans and Sheds; Suppression of Litter; Street Trading; Public Baths; Cemeteries.

Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1907—Sections 39/42 (Provision and Conversion of Closet Accommodation) have not been adopted, similar powers operating in the Keighley Corporation Act, 1898.

9.—SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and a separate report on the School Medical Service is issued in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is also Assistant School Medical Officer, thus providing co-ordinated activities in both these branches of the Public Health Service.

C.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The principal infectious diseases are appended, together with the numbers notified. In this connection 307 visits of investigation were paid and 226 for purposes of disinfection.

There were no cases of Smallpox notified. Measles was not made notifiable, although a number of cases occurred in the schools.

(a) **Measles.**—Measles is a disease more serious in its consequences than in itself, being as it is the precursor of respiratory complaints, especially in children. It has occurred sporadically among the school population. There were no deaths in 1936, none in 1935 and 1 in 1934.

(b) **Whooping Cough.**—There were no deaths from Whooping Cough, compared with none in 1935.

(c) **Scarlet Fever.**—The number of cases notified was 61, compared with 60 for 1935 and 189 for 1934. The cases occurred more or less sporadically throughout the year. The majority were in children under 15 years of age. There was one death. 93.4% of the notified cases were removed to Hospital. The death rate was 0.01, compared with 0.00 in 1935 and 0.04 in 1934.

(d) **Diphtheria.**—The number of cases notified was 100, as compared with 68 in the year 1935. 4 deaths occurred and 97% of the notified cases were removed to Hospital. Death rate 0.04, as compared with 0.05 in 1935.

(e) **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—No cases were notified, compared with 1 in 1935.

(f) **Typhoid Fever.**—1 case was notified as against none for the year 1935. It was removed to Hospital.

(g) **Zymotic Enteritis (Summer Diarrhœa).**—This disease is not notifiable, nor was its notification asked for voluntarily. No deaths are recorded as having occurred.

(h) **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—1 case was brought to the notice of the Department, as compared with 3 in the previous year. The case was followed up by the Health Visitor, who supervised and assisted in treatment.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, a tabulated statement is appended as follows:—

Incidence per 1,000 Births	1.8
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

No action under the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925, Section 66, was found necessary.

(i) **Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**—During 1936 5 notifications of this condition were received. 1 death was registered as having been caused by accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition (Caesarian Section).

(j) **Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia.**—The notifications received numbered 29, compared with 30 for 1935.

The deaths registered from Pneumonia (all forms) were 37, and from Bronchitis, etc., 30.

The death rate on Pneumonia (all forms) was 0.79, compared with 0.75 for the year 1935.

(k) **Tuberculosis.**—The notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis from private practitioners, etc., numbered 29. For the previous year the number was 24, and for 1934 30. The non-pulmonary cases notified numbered 14, as compared with 24 for the previous year, and for 1934 17. The incidence of Tuberculosis remains almost stationary, and the mortality from Pulmonary shows a decrease, 18 being the figure for the year under review, as compared with 21 for the previous year, and 12 for the year 1934.

Incidence per 1,000 of the population:—

Pulmonary	...	0.73 compared with 0.59 for 1935.
Non-Pulmonary	...	0.35 compared with 0.59 for 1935.
All Forms	...	1.08 compared with 1.18 for 1935.

Death Rates:

Pulmonary (18 deaths) 0.31, compared with 0.36, 0.29 and 0.39 in the previous three years.

Non-Pulmonary (2 deaths) 0.03, compared with 0.03, 0.04 and 0.08 in the previous three years.

The method of dealing with cases of notified Tuberculosis continues as in previous years. The West Riding County Council provides a Tuberculosis Dispensary which serves the Borough and adjoining Districts.

Age of new cases and all cases at death:—

Years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	1	4	1	—	—	1	—
10—15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—20	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
25—35	4	2	1	1	—	3	—	—
35—45	5	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
45—55	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
55—65	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 up'ds	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals ...	19	10	8	6	10	8	2	—

(1) **Influenza.**—There were four deaths certified from this disease. The sub-jointed table gives figures for the past five years.

Year	Deaths from Influenza	Rate	Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms)	Rate
1932	8	0.15	51	0.89
1933	4	0.06	51	1.20
1934	—	—	38	0.94
1935	1	0.01	43	0.75
1936	4	0.07	44	0.79

2.—CANCER—MALIGNANT DISEASE. .

The number of deaths registered as being attributed to Cancer—Malignant Disease for the year is 71, as against 76, 73 and 66 for the previous three years.

The number of patients admitted from Keighley to the Radium Therapy Department of the Bradford Royal Infirmary totalled 55, and the total number of days stay amounted to 512.

The arrangements between the Keighley Victoria Hospital and the Health Committee of the Keighley Corporation and the Bradford Royal Infirmary, whereby suitable cases may be submitted to treatment by Radium Therapy at the hands of a specialist officer still continue. Details of these arrangements are given in the Annual Report for the year 1932.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1936.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in Each Ward.							No. of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital from each Locality.							
	At Ages—Years.							At all Ages.	Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Total	Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Total
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Total		
Smallpox	61	18	13	14	6	7	61	3	18	12	11	6	7	57	
Scarlet Fever	100	9	12	13	24	16	100	26	9	12	12	23	15	97	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid)	9	...	3	...	...	2	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Erysipelas	4	1	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Ophthalmia Neo-natorum	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	29	3	3	7	5	8	29	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, other forms	14	2	4	2	2	2	14	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	29	4	3	2	12	5	29	3	4	3	...	...	1	4	
Totals	252	41	40	40	53	41	252	33	27	26	24	29	24	163	

Year.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Typhoid, etc., Fever.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Tuber- culosis.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Totals.
									Pulmonary.	Other Forms.			
1891	—	92	36	43	38	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	216
1892	8	131	38	38	33	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	304
1893	72	68	44	43	33	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	268
1894	1	57	26	44	33	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	167
1895	—	54	18	45	46	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	167
1896	2	13	17	55	60	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	153
1897	—	49	13	40	62	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	168
1898	—	72	148	41	73	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	336
1899	—	369	43	74	56	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	550
1900	—	311	216	69	57	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	657
1901	—	260	145	29	33	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	469
1902	31	52	44	36	23	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	189
1903	25	43	15	36	21	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	143
1904	3	60	49	28	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	152
1905	26	173	50	24	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	285
1906	—	174	73	25	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	281
1907	—	79	95	38	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	226
1908	—	88	60	33	14	—	2	—	55	—	—	—	252
1909	—	160	55	38	15	—	2	—	58	—	—	—	328
1910	—	335	43	31	7	—	1	—	45	—	—	—	463
1911	—	511	90	24	4	—	1	—	57	—	—	—	687
1912	—	443	89	27	4	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	650
1913	—	224	66	35	2	—	1	—	96	84	—	—	508
1914	—	43	81	24	2	—	6	—	80	55	12	—	303
1915	—	15	53	22	3	—	1	—	79	28	10	—	211
1916	—	20	40	20	1	—	1	—	54	24	6	—	166
1917	—	48	33	9	2	—	1	—	52	22	4	—	171
1918	—	13	26	8	—	—	—	—	62	15	5	—	129
1919	—	20	26	14	—	—	—	—	57	17	7	—	141
1920	—	102	22	14	1	—	1	—	54	13	10	—	217
1921	—	73	28	11	2	—	—	—	55	22	7	—	198
1922	—	42	21	9	1	—	1	—	46	16	11	—	147
1923	—	38	8	5	2	—	1	—	46	15	5	—	120
1924	—	82	14	17	1	—	—	—	42	12	3	—	171
1925	—	207	20	21	2	—	1	—	42	17	4	—	314
1926	58	60	46	14	—	—	2	—	29	14	3	—	226
1927	335	40	29	15	1	—	—	—	49	9	5	—	483
1928	207	81	23	14	3	—	3	—	28	20	2	—	381
1929	3	62	21	9	—	49	—	5	40	18	3	—	210
1930	8	110	40	13	2	23	1	3	45	19	2	1	267
1931	—	134	4	13	1	39	3	6	51	20	2	—	273
1932	—	82	15	7	1	48	—	3	37	11	1	—	205
1933	—	215	19	4	—	28	1	4	28	3	3	—	305
1934	—	189	215	18	—	31	—	—	30	17	1	1	502
1935	—	60	68	2	—	30	3	3	24	24	3	—	217
1936	—	61	100	9	1	29	1	4	29	14	1	3	252

D.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 75.4 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 79.5, 63.9 and 58.1 for the last three years.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for the current year is 1.8 per 1,000 births, as against 9.5 per 1,000 for 1935, and 1.7 per 1,000 for 1934.

1.—ADMINISTRATION.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department is administered on similar lines to those set forth in the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Services, 1931. For details reference may be made thereto.

Notification of Births.

	North District.	South District.	Total.
By Doctors	... 70	75	145
Midwives	... 217	167	384
Parents, etc.	... 1	—	1
	—	—	—
	288	242	530
	—	—	—
Number of Illegitimate Births	...	22	
Still Births	... ..	23	

Births notified as occurring in Maternity Homes or Institutions, 215.

2.—SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS.

	Primary.	Secondary.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
To Infants (legitimate and illegitimate)	... 523	3520
Expectant Mothers	... 81	111
Infant Deaths	... 40	
Special	... 139	

Total Visits 6,985.

Welfare Centres.

Victoria Park Centre opens

Tuesdays for Expectant Mothers.

Wednesdays for Baby Consultations.

First Monday in Month for Toddlers.

Westgate Centre opens

Fridays for Expectant Mothers.

Thursdays for Baby Consultations.

Last Monday in Month for Toddlers.

A Medical Officer, Health Visitor, Clerk, and Voluntary Helpers attend each Centre.

	Babies.	Expectant Mothers.	Toddlers.
Number on Register at end of year:—			
Victoria Park	369	72	76
Temperance Hall and Westgate	314	56	84

The following summary gives some indication of the work done:—

	Attendances.	Weighings.	Expectant Mothers.	Toddlers.
Victoria Park ...	3932	3904	443	253
Temperance Hall and Westgate ...	3958	3917	380	272

The number of infant consultations held by the Medical Officer in charge of the Centres were Victoria Park Centre, 1,290; Temperance Hall and Westgate, 1,302; total 2,592, showing a decrease of 359 on the total for 1935.

The total number of Toddlers on the Register again shows an increase—for the year 1933 this was 130, for 1934, 144, for 1935, 155, and for the current year, 160.

The Artificial Sunlight Treatment of delicate children continues to yield satisfaction. Forty were so treated. Minor ailments treated, 45. Orthopædic Treatment, 13.

Number of Mothers referred from A.N. Clinics for Dental Treatment, 56. Number of cases referred from Toddlers' Clinics for Dental Treatment, 14.

Infant Life Protection.

Eight new cases came to notice during the year. Two cases were already under supervision from the previous year. Fifty-one visits were made.

3.—ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The attendance of expectant mothers has again decreased, the figures being 72 and 56 for each Centre respectively, compared with a number of 76 and 67 for 1935 and 98 and 81 for 1934.

4.—MILK DISTRIBUTION.

Certain well-known brands of dried milk have been distributed at the Infant Welfare Centres. Grade "A" Milk, locally produced, is also distributed through the kindness of the Infant Aid Society.

The total net cost of dried milk distributed throughout the year was £331, as compared with £295 for the previous year.

Milk distribution is under the control of a Committee which is a Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

5.—THE KEIGHLEY INFANT AID SOCIETY.

A great deal of the success of our work depends on the ready and unselfish co-operation of this Society, and the town is to be congratulated on having such a body of workers who give their services so unstintingly in the cause of Infant Welfare.

E.—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.

1.—RAT WEEK.

Special activities were undertaken in connection with the National Rat Week, from November 2nd to 7th, 1936, in accordance with a circular letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

2.—FLAG DAY.

A Flag Day was organised by the Department on behalf of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Keighley Infant Aid Society. The proceeds, amounting to £30 9s. 7d., as compared with £23 11s. 6d. for the previous year, were shared equally between the two organisations.

F.—SANITATION.

WATER.

The Keighley Waterworks undertaking is described in the Annual Report for 1932. I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer for the following statement regarding his Department:—

The daily consumption of water within the Borough and Cross Roads area for the year ending 31st December, 1936, was as follows:—

For all purposes	... 48.4 gallons per head per day.
For domestic and unmeasured purposes	... 32.1 gallons per head per day.

46 samples of the Keighley water supply were submitted by the Waterworks Department, for bacteriological examination during the year, and in every case the quality of the filtered and treated water was completely satisfactory.

65 inspections of private supplies of water have been made in connection with which samples were obtained for chemical analysis or bacteriological examination.

Appropriate action secured the provision of town's water to a large private estate in lieu of a polluted private supply now discontinued for domestic purposes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Pollution of water-courses in the Borough is not a serious matter, as all drainage from buildings, with few exceptions—principally in outlying districts—is discharged into the public sewers.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no privately-owned swimming pools in the Borough, but the Corporation own two swimming baths of the first and second class types, the following particulars of which have been kindly supplied by the Superintendent.

The holding capacity of the first-class bath is 100,000 gallons and that of the second-class 24,000 gallons. A satisfactory system of filtration is in operation and this is preceded by straining, aeration and precipitation processes. The treated water then passes through a horizontal filter of the circular type, containing graded pure silica quartz sand, 3 ft. in depth, after which it is sterilized and finally aerated before being discharged into the baths.

There is also an ammoniator to stabilise the chlorine.

Samples of the bath water have proved satisfactory on bacteriological examination.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A description of the sewage disposal system will be found in the Annual Report for 1930.

The following particulars for 1936 have been kindly furnished by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

928 lineal yards of sewers have been laid, comprising 765 yards of new sewers and the replacement of 163 yards of existing ones.

41 visits regarding sewers and street gullies have been made arising out of which several nuisances were abated. 546 drains were inspected, 145 of which were tested by water, colour, smoke or grenade, according to circumstances. 332 lineal yards of new drains were laid under supervision of the Department, and nuisances arising from 70 obstructed drains were dealt with.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND REFUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Summary of the Various Types of Sanitary Conveniences at the Year end.

No. of houses with water-closets	...	...	...	10768
do. do. waste-water closets			...	1702
do. do. latrine closets		...	...	172

No. of tub closets (at premises where no sewer and/or water supply is reasonably available, or at caravans or at property to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme) 89

No. of privies with covered middens (at farms, where no sewer and/or water supply is reasonably available) 7

1,486 inspections were made regarding sanitary and refuse accommodation in connection with which the following improvements were effected:—

7 latrine closets, 22 waste-water closets and 7 tub closets were abolished. 367 premises were provided with regulation dust-bins in lieu of other unsatisfactory refuse receptacles, 347 of which were supplied by the Department.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

Inspections made with respect to:	No. of Inspections	Nuisances or defects reported	Re-visits made re abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied
Houses under				
Public Health Acts ...	1107	832	1873	1042*
Water Supply	18	3	47	1
Drains Inspected ..	194	166	346	166
Sanitary and Refuse Accommodation ..	393	594	1093	594
Offensive Accumulations	23	6	5	6
Verminous Condition ...	98	33	166	33
Animals	42	10	58	10
Rat Infestation	27	6	33	6
Sewers and Street Gullies	27	27	14	27

*Including matters brought forward from 1935.

Other visits :

Re Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	307
„ Disinfection	...	...	...	...	226
„ Schools	...	...	...	...	18
„ Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	508
Interviews	...	...	...	...	1093

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied with (including matters brought forward from 1935)	
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory
Public Health Acts ...	196	9	165	8
P.H. (Smoke Abatement) Act	6	—	6	—
Housing Acts	72	125	60	70
Factory and Workshops ...	11	—	11	—
Cowsheds, Dairies, &c. ...	3	—	2	—
Keighley Corporation Acts and Bye-laws ..	*304	14	272	13
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act ...	1	1	1	1

*Regarding dilapidated refuse receptacles.

HOUSING.

1.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(a) Total Number of Houses in Borough	12,348
(b) Number of Working-class Houses included in above	11,031
†(c) Number of New Houses built in 1936:	

East Ward ...	92	} 192*
North-East Ward	29		
North-West Ward	15		
South Ward ...	30		
West Ward ...	26		

*Includes 85 houses built by the Corporation.

†Comparison with recent years.

Year	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Number built ...	89	169	183	193	193	277

2.—OVERCROWDING.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, a temporary staff of six enumerators visited 11,140 houses, and of this number, 337 were found to be overcrowded within the meaning of the Act, the following report and tables indicate the extent of such overcrowding in detail. The proposals submitted embody a building programme of 77 houses of the capacity detailed and is as near to an exact figure as is possible with the information at the disposal of the Department. It must be appreciated that the figure is not and never can be, a rigid one, and may even alter from week to week. However, it provides a reasonably accurate working basis on which to operate.

The Report and tables are indicative of the position at the time of the completion of the survey in May, 1936.

Summary of Overcrowded Houses.

- 117 houses (the number of whose inmates range from 2 to 10 persons) were overcrowded by ½ person above standard allowed.
- 106 houses (the number of whose inmates range from 3 to 9 persons) were overcrowded by 1 person above standard allowed.

- 47 houses (the number of whose inmates range from 4 to 10 persons) were overcrowded by $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons above standard allowed.
- 30 houses (the number of whose inmates range from 4 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ persons) were overcrowded by 2 persons above standard allowed.
- 15 houses (the number of whose inmates range from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 persons) were overcrowded by $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons above standard allowed.
- 9 houses (the number of whose inmates range from 6 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ persons) were overcrowded by 3 persons above standard allowed.
- 8 houses (the number of whose inmates range from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 persons) were overcrowded by $3\frac{1}{2}$ persons above standard allowed.
- 3 houses (the number of whose inmates ranged from 7 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ persons) were overcrowded by 4 persons above standard allowed.
- 2 houses (the number of whose inmates range from 10 to 11 persons) were overcrowded by $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons above standard allowed.

337 Total.

Note.—Persons under 10 years of age count as $\frac{1}{2}$ a person.

Distribution of Overcrowded Houses.

Wards.

Ward.	Overcr'ded. Houses.	Uncrowded Houses.	Grand Total.	Percent. of Houses Overcr'ded.
Central ...	65	843	908	7.15%
South ...	61	2276	2337	2.61%
West ...	84	1630	1714	4.90%
North-West ...	21	2299	2320	0.90%
North-East ...	29	1991	2020	1.43%
East ...	77	1764	1841	4.23%
Totals ...	337	10803	11140	3.02%

Corporation Houses.

Description	Overcr'ded.	Uncrowded	Total.	Per cent. Overcr'ded.
Corporation houses other than on Estates	1	56	57	1.75%
Broomhill ...	22	178	200	11.0%
Guard House	26	145	171	15.20%
Highfield ...	5	209	214	2.34%
Woodhouse ...	5	142	147	3.40%
Totals ...	59	730	789	7.47%

Overcrowding caused by lodgers.

- (a) In Corporation estates ... at 14 houses.
 (b) At privately owned houses at 34 houses.

Total ... 48 houses.

Table A (Decrowding Table) shows the dispersal of all overcrowded families within existing accommodation according to the minimum standards as set out in the 1935 Act and the houses which would normally be required to be built for families which cannot be so accommodated but as shown in Table B a total of 72 families which are also overcrowded will be dealt with in Clearance Areas under the 1930 Act; assuming the houses built for families under the 1930 Act are also, so far as accommodation is concerned, in accordance with the 1935 Act, the 72 would be provided for as follows:—

Families.	Houses required.
6 ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	
3 (3)	9 (3)
9 ($3\frac{1}{2}$)	
18 (4)	27 (4)
5 ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	
4 (5)	9 (5)
8 ($5\frac{1}{2}$)	
8 (6)	16 (6)
1 ($6\frac{1}{2}$)	
4 (7)	5 (7)
1 ($7\frac{1}{2}$)	
4 (8)	5 (8)
1 (10)	1 (10)
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 72	72
<hr/>	<hr/>

The result of dealing with 1930 Act houses in this way will affect the 1935 Act requirements as follows:—

Houses to be built (Table A).	1930 Houses built to 1935 requirements.	Additional Houses required.
19 (5)	9 (5)	10 (5)
20 (6)	16 (6)	4 (6)
33 (7)	5 (7)	28 (7)
22 (8)	5 (8)	17 (8)
12 (9)	—	12 (9)
6 (10)	1 (10)	5 (10)
2 (11)	—	2 (11)
1 (12)	—	1 (12)
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 115	36	79
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

On the other hand Table C shows that 1 (10), 1 ($5\frac{1}{2}$) and 1 (5) families (also indicated in Table B) can be dispersed within existing accommodation. Therefore the additional houses required as shown in the preceding table may be reduced accordingly, but a lodger family of $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons will require to be taken into account and a 5 house provided: the operation of Table C, therefore, will only reduce the net requirements by 2, as follows:—

10	(5)
3	(6)
28	(7)
17	(8)
12	(9)
4	(10)
2	(11)
1	(12)
<hr/>	
Total ...	77
<hr/>	

A further variant is introduced in the operation of the 1930 Act, Section 19, and the Local Bye-Laws dealing with the closure of cellar dwellings.

The 1930 Act programme proposed the demolition of some 150 houses and the closure of 218 cellar dwellings: of these 74 and 69 have been dealt with, leaving 66 and 149 respectively to deal with. It is impossible to forecast which particular properties will be affected by this procedure, or indeed whether or not owners will come forward with schemes of improvement meeting the approval of the Local Authority. It is, however, safe to assume that only a very small proportion will have to be provided for under the 1935 Act; our experience with those already dealt with goes to show that only a very few are occupied by families of more than 4 persons.

Another factor which may affect the position is the influence of the building of working-class houses by private enterprise. It may be that certain families decide to occupy such houses and consequently leave a house provided by the Local Authority untenanted. On the other hand, private landlords of existing houses may not always be prepared to accommodate families from existing overcrowded houses. It is quite impossible, in the absence of experience, to say how these factors may operate.

The 17 houses found to be empty as a result of a second inspection should not be allowed to affect the problem under consideration. A certain degree of "buffer accommodation" to provide for immigration is necessary and this number of houses is not unreasonable for that purpose in an industrial town of a population of 40,000.

De-crowding Table (A) showing Re-distribution of Overcrowded Families.

(The figures in brackets represent size of families or the minimum permitted number a dwelling is allowed each to each).

Existing Overc'd. Families (Form C)	Existing Available Dwellings (Form C)	Dwellings Absorbed	Dwellings Surplus	Dwellings to be Provided	Houses to be Built
—	1 (1½)	—	1 (1½)	—	—
1 (2)	24 (2)	1 (2)	23 (2)	—	—
16 (2½)	5 (2½)	5 (2½)	—	11 (2½)	—
8 (3)	110 (3)	8 (3)	102* (3)	—	—
30 (3½)	1 (3½)	1 (3½)	—	29 (3½)	—
45 (4)	14 (4)	14 (4)	—	31 (4)	—
19 (4½)	12 (4½)	12 (4½)	—	7 (4½)	—
19 (5)	67 (5)	19 (5)	48† (5)	—	19 (5)
28 (5½)	15 (5½)	15 (5½)	—	13 (5½)	—
46 (6)	39 (6)	39 (6)	—	7 (6)	20 (6)
27 (6½)	26 (6½)	26 (6½)	—	1 (6½)	—
39 (7)	7 (7)	7 (7)	—	32 (7)	33 (7)
9 (7½)	6 (7½)	6 (7½)	—	3 (7½)	—
23 (8)	4 (8)	4 (8)	—	19 (8)	22 (8)
6 (8½)	3 (8½)	3 (8½)	—	3 (8½)	—
9 (9)	—	—	—	9 (9)	12 (9)
4 (9½)	3 (9½)	3 (9½)	—	1 (9½)	—
5 (10)	—	—	—	5 (10)	6 (10)
1 (10½)	—	—	—	1 (10½)	—
1 (11)	—	—	—	1 (11)	2 (11)
1 (11½)	—	—	—	1 (11½)	1 (12)
Total 337	337	163	174	174	115

* Of the 102 (3) dwellings surplus, 11 of these may be absorbed by 11 (2½) families leaving 91 (3) dwellings surplus.

† Of the 48 (5) dwellings surplus all of these may be absorbed by 29 (3½), 31 (4) and 7 (4½) families leaving 19 (5) houses to be built.
i.e. A total of 59 more dwellings may be absorbed, leaving corrected totals of 222 dwellings absorbed and 115 dwellings surplus.

Table B showing existing overcrowded families occupying houses which will be dealt with in Clearance Areas under the Housing Act, 1930.

Wellington Street Area.

Overcrowded separate families (Total No.)	More than one family (Total No.)
2 ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	1 (10) (Common Lodging House)
6 ($3\frac{1}{2}$)	
7 (4)	
3 ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	
1 (5)	
2 ($5\frac{1}{2}$)	
1 (6)	
2 (7)	
<hr/> Total	<hr/>
24	1
<hr/>	<hr/>

Total Number of Families—25.

Market Street Area.

Overcrowded separate families (Total No.)	More than one family (Total No.)
1 (3)	1 ($5\frac{1}{2}$)
1 ($5\frac{1}{2}$)	
1 (6)	
1 (7)	
<hr/> Total	<hr/>
4	1
<hr/>	<hr/>

Total Number of Families—5.

Greengate Area.

Overcrowded separate families (Total No.)	More than one family (Total No.)
1 (4)	—
1 (6)	
<hr/> Total	<hr/>
2	
<hr/>	

Total Number of Families—2.

Park Lane Area.

Overcrowded separate families (Total No.)	More than one family (Total No.)
1 ($3\frac{1}{2}$)	—
1 ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	
1 (6)	
<hr/>	
Total 3	
<hr/>	

Total Number of Families—3.

West Lane Area.

Overcrowded separate families (Total No.)	More than one family (Total No.)
4 ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	1 (5)
2 (3)	
2 ($3\frac{1}{2}$)	
10 (4)	
1 ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	
2 (5)	
4 ($5\frac{1}{2}$)	
4 (6)	
1 ($6\frac{1}{2}$)	
1 (7)	
1 ($7\frac{1}{2}$)	
4 (8)	
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 36	1
<hr/>	<hr/>

Total Number of Families—37.

A total of 72 overcrowded families will be dealt with in Clearance Areas under the Housing Act, 1930.

Table C showing existing families overcrowded as a result of the presence of lodgers or sub-tenants in the same dwelling.

Total No. of Persons	Permitted No.	No. of Tenant's Family	No. of Lodgers or Sub-Tenants
$7\frac{1}{2}^*$	6	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$
$6\frac{1}{2}^*$	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2
7 *	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	3
7 *	6	4	3
8	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	2
$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$
10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Common Lodging House	
$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2
5	3	3	2

* Are being dealt with by the Local Authority who are also landlords. With the exception of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ sub-tenant family the remainder might be dispersed together with the occupants of the Common Lodging House in the residue of existing houses. A Common Lodging House exists which is capable of accommodating the occupants of the lodging house shown in the Table.

3.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The housing conditions of the working-classes in this Borough generally are good. Unsatisfactory houses are being dealt with under the Five Year Programme.

4.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Tabulated below will be found particulars of Clearance Areas dealt with at Ministry of Health Inquiries during the year.

Situation.	Acreage.	Houses, etc.	Population.	Remarks.
Oakworth Road	0.109	14 and Shop	40	Order confirmed, but 6 houses excluded for improvement.
Oakworth Road	0.067	9	26	Order confirmed.
Park Lane	0.234	32	91	Order confirmed.
Market Square	0.180	28 Shop and Hall	76	Order confirmed, but 2 houses, a shop and hall were excluded on an undertaking being given that they would be converted into business premises.

The 32 houses comprising the Beck Street Clearance Area, which was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1934, have now been demolished, the greater part of the cleared site being used for the extension of business premises.

Inspections of the Sun Street, Wellington Street Clearance Area and the Greengate Clearance Area were completed towards the end of the year and official representations of same were made early in 1937.

5.—HOUSING STATISTICS.

I.—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	1441
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose	...					4099
(2) (a)	No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	406
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose	...					2226
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses needing further action						611
(a)	No. considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	292
(b)	No. (excluding those in Sub-head 3 (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	319

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	268
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III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, 23 Housing Act, 1930.

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	29
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	...	8
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	8
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...			—

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	23
-----	---	-----	----

(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	21
(a) By owners	21
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

C—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	95
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	27
(3) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners—Section 19 (2)	33
(a) To render houses fit for habitation	15
(b) As to usage other than for human habitation	18
(5) Obstructive buildings demolished	1

D—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, or Section 84 of the Housing Act, 1935 :—

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	35
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	11
(3) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms, the closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The two in the Borough, used solely by men, are well maintained.

Frequent inspections were made during the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

At the year end there were 15 caravans in various parts of the Borough, and although they complied with the bye-laws, they are a poor form of permanent habitation, against which action will be taken in due course.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	25	3	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	169	8	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	190	—	—
Total ...	384	11	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found or brought forward.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	11	10	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	3	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :				
Insufficient ...	3	1	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	19	15	—	—

OUTWORKERS.

During the year, lists of outworkers were submitted by six employers, showing the employment of eighteen persons, one of whom resided outside the district. The premises concerned were visited and found satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Out of a total of 215 observations, each of half-an-hour's duration, only 6 of the 108 industrial chimneys within the Borough contravened the local bye-law by emitting an excessive amount of black smoke.

FOOD INSPECTION AND THE SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following inspections were made re Foodstuffs and Food Premises:—

Market	...	...	...	38	Ice Cream Manufactories	25		
Bakehouses		...	...	126	Café Kitchens	...	...	17
Fried Fish and Chip					Hawkers' Carts		...	12
Shops		...	...	112				<hr/>
					Total	...	...	330

MEAT SUPPLY.

There are no private Slaughterhouses; thus the greater part of the meat sold comes from the Public Abattoir, where a stringent system of inspection insures a wholesome supply of meat. For this purpose, the Inspectors were on duty at the Abattoir on 605 occasions.

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Public Abattoir.

Public Abattoir.	Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Animals slaughtered and inspected... ..	3850	10541	4191	230	18812
No. and percentage affected with disease or unsoundness in generalised or localised form	1135 = 29.4%	10 = .09%	847 = 20.2%	3 = 1.3%	1995 = 10.6%

In addition to the above, 15 beasts were dealt with under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 in the Isolation Block at the Public Abattoir. Of this number, 5 were from the Borough and 10 from the West Riding County Council's administrative area. The carcasses and organs of 5 of the animals were totally condemned.

Surrenders of Unsound Meat at the Public Abattoir.

Description.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Whole Carcasses (including Organs)	34	1	30	1	66
Part Carcasses . . .	18	1	3	—	22
Heads	235	—	348½	—	583½
Lungs	889	2	489	2	1382
Livers	202	5	146	—	353
Hearts	12	—	48	—	60
Kidneys	45	—	11	—	56
Spleens	29	—	15	—	44
Stomachs	36	—	76	—	112
Omentum	62	—	2	—	64
Mesenteries	98	—	178	—	276
Udders	86	—	4	—	90

Causes of Condemnation and Weight of Surrendered Meat or Organs.

Disease.	Beasts lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Pigs. lbs.	Calves. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	43700	—	8345	152	52197
Distomatosis	89	—	—	—	89
Parasitical Cysts	133	12	201	—	346
Pneumonia	59	—	291	2	352
Cirrhosis	179	4	97	—	280
Inflammatory Conditions	82	—	74	1	157
Abscesses	270	2	37	—	309
Fevered Condition	—	—	41	—	41
Decomposition	—	—	200	—	200
Mammitis	529	—	—	—	529
Actinomycosis	478	—	—	—	478
Emaciation	280	34	—	—	314
Angioma	372	—	7	—	379
Bruising	106	25	16	—	147
Pleurisy	—	—	10	—	10
Ill bled	12	—	467	—	479
Pyæmia	494	—	—	—	494
Erysipelas	—	—	92	—	92
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	—	—	208	—	208
Bacterial Necrosis	12	—	20	—	32
Gangrene	—	—	5	—	5
Totals ...	46795	77	10111	155	57138

= 25 Tons 10 Cwts. 0 Qr. 18 Llbs.

Comparison with previous years.

Year.	Total No. of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at Public Abattoir.	Weight of Meat and Organs surrendered as unfit for human food.			
		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1935	17,956	20	6	1	1
1934	18,077	18	19	3	21
1933	17,980	14	12	3	3
1932	19,551	15	2	2	18
1931	17,993	13	4	1	22

**Other Foods Condemned and Destroyed owing to
Unsoundness.**

					cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	0
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	—	3	12	0
Haddocks and Flukes	...	...	...	...	—	3	16	12
Mussels	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0
Canned Meat and Meat in Glass Jars	...	...	...	...	—	1	9	8
Total Weight ...					7	0	10	4

MILK SUPPLY.

Production. In the Borough are 48 milk farms, housing approximately 600 milk cows in a total of 77 cowsheds. Five of these farms are now licensed by the West Riding County Council to produce "Accredited" milk and 3 others, at the year end, were being improved to comply with the County Authority's requirements.

During the course of the 158 visits paid to the various cowsheds and dairies, a steady improvement in methods of milk production and its subsequent handling was noted. Several backsliders have been cautioned, with good results.

Purveying. There are 23 registered wholesale traders and 215 retailers, the latter including 107 shops registered for the sale of bottled or "loose" milk. 21 shops deal in "Pasteurised" milk and 1 shopkeeper is licensed to sell "Tuberculin Tested (Accredited)" milk produced and bottled in the Skipton Rural District. One retailer holds a supplementary licence to purvey within the Borough milk pasteurised in the Oakworth Urban District.

335 inspections of dairies, milk shops and purveyors' vehicles were made.

MILK SAMPLING.

(a) To Ascertain Cleanliness.

No. obtained and sent to County Laboratory for Examination.	Grade of Milk.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
4	"Certified"	3	1
23	"Grade A"	21	2
15	"Pasteurised"	13	2
201	Ordinary	135	66
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	243	172	71
		or 70.8%*	or 29.2%†
		<hr/>	<hr/>

* Comprises 82 produced in Keighley and 90 elsewhere.

† Comprises 20 produced in Keighley and 51 elsewhere.

(b) For Presence of Tubercle Bacillus.

225 samples of Milk were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination, and 4 of these were found to be tuberculous. Appropriate action was taken.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The West Riding County Council is the authority for the administration of this Act within the Borough, and their local Inspector has supplied the following particulars of samples taken by him during 1936.

Milks	...	...	57	Dripping	...	...	1
Beer	...	...	2	Cream of Tartar	...	...	1
Butters	...	...	2	Bread	...	...	1
Sausage	...	...	2	Ground Almonds	...	...	2
Cream	...	...	3	Lemon and Barley Water	...	...	1
Lemon Cheese	...	...	1	Tinned Cream	...	...	1
Gravy Browning	...	...	1	Whiskey	...	...	1
Chicken, Ham and							
Tongue	...	...	1			Total	78
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	1				

Legal proceedings were taken against a shopkeeper owing to a preservative being found in sausage.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number in Borough 57, comprising 45 Fishfriers, 5 Tanners and Leather Dressers, 1 Hide and Skin Dealer, 2 Tripe Boilers, 1 Gut Scraper and 3 Rag and Bone Dealers.

No. of inspections made	...	...	...	719
Premises improved (Fried Fish Shops)	...	...	...	8

REPRESSION OF VERMIN.

Rats.

60 visits were paid to rat infested premises and advice given. In one instance it was necessary to serve a Statutory Notice under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act of 1919 before compliance with the Department's requirements was effected.

A special effort was made during National "Rat Week" to call the public's attention to the seriousness of the menace from rats. In this connection, 314 business premises and farmers were circularised; leaflets were distributed, and notices were displayed on cinema screens, etc. In addition, an offer of threepence per dead rat resulted in a total of 108 of the "brown" species being handed in. 75% of the baits laid by the Department were taken—presumably by rats.

Verminous Houses and Household Effects.

The advent of Slum Clearance emphasised the necessity of taking drastic measures to eradicate the bed bug. In order to prevent the importation of vermin into Corporation houses, furniture and other hard goods from houses dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme are subjected to hydrocyanic acid gas, while bedding, clothing and other soft goods are treated with saturated steam. In addition, displaced persons are required to bathe before proceeding to their new homes on the Corporation estates. No exceptions to this rule are allowed, save in cases of certified sickness.

The scheme has worked smoothly, being due in no small measure to the co-operation of the tenants concerned.

In 1936, a total of 91 families, comprising 311 persons, took baths at the Disinfestation Station, and the effects from 92 houses were treated with hydrocyanic acid gas and saturated steam.

Additional to the above, the Department's attention was called to 33 verminous houses, 7 of which were Corporation property. Both sulphur dioxide and hydrocyanic acid gas have been applied, the latter by the contractor.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Swine Fever.

In 1936, there were 5 suspected cases, but none of them was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

63 licences, covering the movement of 397 pigs for slaughter, and 2 licences affecting 2 pigs for store purposes were issued under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.

Tuberculosis.

5 milk cows were slaughtered in the Isolation Block at the Public Abattoir under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, the gross compensation paid to the owners being £19 10s. od.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1930.

72 vehicles were disinfected and cleansed.

DOGS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The Superintendent of Police has furnished the following particulars:—

Fifteen prosecutions were undertaken. In eleven of these the defendants were convicted and fined. In three instances the cases were proved, and orders were made, the defendants being charged with the costs. The one remaining case was dismissed on payment of costs.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

This Act came into force on May 1st, 1936, and repealed the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908 so far as it regulated and restricted the sale of certain poisons. It also replaced the system of licensing by one of registration and the enforcement of its relevant provisions in Keighley now rests with the West Riding County Council.

At the commencement of the year, there were in Keighley three persons licensed to sell or keep open shops for the sale of poisonous substances used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture.

The County Medical Officer of Health has supplied the following information:—

“Sixty-three shopkeepers in the Borough of Keighley were approved during 1936 and the poisons sold are chiefly ammonia, caustic soda, salts of lemon and carbolic disinfectants. Cases of non-compliance with the complicated provisions of the Act and Rules have usually been due to misinterpretations, and no serious statutory action against any shopkeeper has been found necessary”

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 to 1928.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.

No action has been necessary during the year.

SHOPS ACTS AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER.

A recent survey of the Shops in Keighley has shown them to be comprised of the following classes, viz:—

Class of Shop.	Number.
(Principal Business).	
Antique Dealers	2
Art Dealers	1
Art Needlework Dealers	1
Bedding Dealers	2
Bird and Dog Fanciers' Supply Stores	6
Book Exchanges	2
Boot and Shoe Repairers	47
Boot and Shoe Retailers	21
Brush Dealers	1
Butchers	83
Chemists	16
Cheese Merchants	2
China and Glass Merchants	5
Confectioners	105
Cycle Dealers	1
Drapers	59
Dyers and Cleaners	6
Electricians	15
Fancy Goods	5
Fish Friers	45
Fishmongers	21
Florists	6

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	30
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	152
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	66
Herbalists	...	...	...	...	...	4
Home Crafts	...	...	...	...	...	1
House Furnishers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ironmongers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Leather Goods	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lending Library	...	...	...	...	...	1
Linoleum and Carpet Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	31
Music Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Multiple Stores	...	...	...	...	...	2
Newsagents	...	...	...	...	...	17
Old Gold and Silver Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	7
Outfitters (Clothing)	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pawnbrokers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Perambulator and Umbrella Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Radio Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scale Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Second-hand Furniture Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sewing Machine Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sports Outfitters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stationers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sweets and Tobacco Shops	...	...	...	...	...	77
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	23
Tobacconists	...	...	...	...	...	6
Toy Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tripe Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wallpaper Dealers and Decorators' Supply Stores	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wardrobe Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woodwork Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wool Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Yeast Importers	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total ... 1017

7 unsatisfactory conditions under the Shops Act, 1934 (Sections 10 and 13) were remedied.

One shopkeeper, after repeated warnings, was prosecuted and fined £3 for selling goods after the prescribed hour of closing for the serving of customers.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following proceedings arose out of action taken during the year:—

Acts, Orders or Regulations under which proceedings were taken.	Remarks.	Result.	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928 ...	After repeated warnings, defendant continued to sell goods after the prescribed closing hour.	Conviction.	3 0 0	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 ...	Defendant continued to store meat under dirty conditions after many warnings.	Conviction.	5 0 0	—
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ...	Defendant bottled milk in street.	Conviction. (Case not pressed).	—	4 0

In addition to the above, attendance was made at the County Court to give evidence in a private action which, however, was settled out of court.

Evidence was also given on behalf of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, when a prosecution was taken for neglect of children.

PROPAGANDA.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector has addressed meetings as follows:—

(1) Keighley Industrial Co-operative Society's Guild on **"Smoke Abatement."*

(2) Keighley Industrial Co-operative Society's Guild on **"The Rat Menace."*

(3) Annual Conference of the Yorks. N.E. Centre of the Industrial Co-operative Society Butchers' Association on *"The Slaughter of Animals for Human Food."*

(4) *"Toc H,"* Keighley Branch, on *"The Rat Menace."*

(5) Parish Church Women's Meeting on *"The Work of a Sanitary Inspector."*

(6) Upper Green Congregational Church Women's Meeting on *"The Work of a Sanitary Inspector."*

(7) Keighley Labour Party on *"The Work of a Sanitary Inspector."*

(8) Bradford Co-operative Holiday Association on *"The Rat Menace."*

(9) Victoria Park *"Veterans"* on *"The Rat Menace."*

* Lantern Lectures.

G.—CLEANSING.

The following table gives a summary, in number of loads, of the work done during the year.

Loads of House Refuse collected and disposed of	...	...	9420
Loads of Trade Refuse collected and disposed of	...	...	315
Loads of Street Sweepings collected	...	...	452
Barrow loads of Sweepings collected by Ordies	...	...	9405
No. of Street Gullies emptied and cleansed	...	...	48809
Loads of Grit and Ashes used on footpaths and roads	...	...	342
Loads of Snow removed from streets	...	...	542
Loads of Refuse removed from Abattoir	...	...	265
Miscellaneous loads removed	...	...	2560

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The work is done by direct labour, the Department having a fleet of ten motor vehicles and two horse-drawn refuse wagons. The fleet was enlarged during the year, two new vehicles, one V8 Ford and a 2 ton Commer having been added. In so doing the old 2 ton Vulcan was scrapped. One of the new wagons is used as spare for emergencies and towing purposes, or for taking the place of any wagon undergoing repairs, thereby avoiding extensive dislocation of the Service.

All refuse is collected weekly, apart from exceptional circumstances, e.g. frost and snow, and at holiday times.

For the purposes of Collection the town is divided into five districts, two wagons working each, with the odd wagon assisting one or other of the districts as thought necessary.

Refuse is disposed of at Marley Tip and is kept covered as far as possible with sweepings, ashes and other refuse tipped by private firms. As far as is practicable all tins are thrown out and afterwards made up into bales of 12 inches cube, weighing on an average 28 lbs. each, these being disposed of in truck lots. The weight sold was 32 tons.

Householders are still responding to the request that waste paper be placed at the side of the dust bin or given separately to the men. Approximately 22 tons have been sold.

Collection of Shop Refuse is made every Thursday morning and the majority of shops are supplied with sacks for waste paper. This prevents the ashesplaces from overflowing and paper blowing about the streets.

A reasonable amount of refuse is removed free of charge, any excessive amount is charged for at the rate of 7s. 6d. per motor load. The Market Company and Co-operative Society pay a fixed sum quarterly for the removal of their refuse.

The following table gives the Refuse Collection and Disposal Costs for the year ending 31st March, 1936, as required by the Ministry of Health.

Particulars.	I. Collection (with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded).		II. Disposal (with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded).		Total (with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded).	
	In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.	In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.	In-cluded.	Ex-cluded.
<i>Revenue Account.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure	6472	6401	541	541	7013	6942
Income ...	1059	1059	148	148	1207	1207
Cost ...	5413	5342	393	393	5806	5735
<i>Costs.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Expenditure	11 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	0 11	11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Income per	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	0 3	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost per ton ...	9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8	0 8	9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cost per 1,000 population	£ 135 6 2	£ 133 11 0	£ 9 16 6	£ 9 16 6	£ 145 2 8	£ 143 7 6
Cost per 1,000 persons or premises from which revenue is collected	446 10 10	440 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	478 19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	473 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total refuse collected 11,741 tons.

Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day
(366 days to year) 16.03

Number of Houses and Premises 12,122

STREET CLEANSING.

This work is done by 4 men classed as Sweepers and 10 men as Orderlies.

The 4 men work in a gang during the mornings, cleansing the centre of the town and busy streets, a horse, cart and man following and collecting. Afterwards these men act as orderlies, working daily in different districts.

The 10 orderly men are responsible for defined lengths of road, as per the following table:—

No. 1—Hanover Street, Lawkholme Crescent, Cavendish Street and Station Bridge.

No. 2—Hanover Street, Cooke Lane, Low Street and East Parade.

No. 3—Church Street, South Street to Goulbourne Street, Bridge Street and High Street.

No. 4—Halifax Road to Ingrow.

No. 5—Halifax Road, Ingrow to Boundary.

No. 6—Skipton Road from Cross to Spring Gardens Lane.

Nos. 7 and 8—Skipton Road from Spring Gardens Lane to Boundary.

No. 9—Bradford Road.

No. 10—Dalton Lane and Marlow Street.

STREET LITTER.

This is a continual source of nuisance to the Cleansing Officer. Litter boxes are provided at various points for the purpose of depositing litter, and it should be realised that it is an offence to deposit litter of any kind on the highway.

STREET GULLIES.

All street gullies are now cleansed by the Department by means of a 550 gallon Dennis machine. This work is constantly increasing, and the time is drawing near when consideration must be given to the purchase of an additional machine.

SNOW REMOVAL AND FROST.

There were several falls of snow during the year, chiefly in January and February, when 542 loads of snow were removed. Some 200 loads of ashes and grit were used for frost, together with approximately 18 tons of salt.

Much extra work has been thrown on to the Department owing to the ashing and gritting of all bus routes, which is now necessary, in addition to the usual ashing of footpaths. This work increases year by year and as a result, salting and the expeditious clearing and removal of snow was to a certain extent impracticable.

The following is a table of costs respecting Street Cleansing, Gully Cleansing and Snow Removal for the year ending 31st March, 1936, as supplied to the Ministry of Health.

Particulars.	Street Sweeping and Watering with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Gully Cleansing with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Snow Removal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
	In-cluded. (1)	Ex-cluded. (2)	In-cluded. (3)	Ex-cluded. (4)	In-cluded. (5)	Ex-cluded. (6)
<i>Revenue Account.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Expenditure	3107	3037	515	515	858	858
Gross Income ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Cost ...	3107	3037	515	515	858	858
<i>Unit Costs.</i>						
Net cost per 10,000 square yards cleansed ...	s. d. 15 11	s. d. 15 7	—	—	—	—
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	—	—	£ 10 12 11	£ 10 12 11	—	—
Net cost per 1,000 of population	£ 77 13 6	£ 75 18 6	£ 12 17 6	£ 12 17 6	£ 21 9 0	£ 21 9 0

Note.—At the request of the Ministry, the Gross Income for items numbered 1 to 6 was not included in the return but was shown as a separate item, as follows:—

Column 1	...	£1,248
„ 2	...	£1,248
„ 3	...	£33
„ 4	...	£33
„ 5	...	£394
„ 6	...	£394